

CHINA WARDED OFF FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF THE ADVANCE

Places Herself in Unfriendly Attitude by Not Restoring Communication.

SECRETARY OF STATE ACTS VIGOROUSLY.

Pekin Government Has Admitted It Controls Situation and Now It Must Let Powers Hear From Envoys.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The advance to Peking having begun, the State Department no longer deems it necessary to remain silent, or suppress the official correspondence which immediately preceded the march on the Chinese capital. This correspondence is of vital importance. The dispatch from this Government to Li Hung Chang almost bristled with bayonets.

The correspondence was inaugurated by Consul Goodnow at Shanghai, who sent to the United States a message from Li Hung Chang, proposing to deliver up the foreign Ministers if the march on Peking be abandoned. China's scheme, then was understood, and her agency in the assaults upon the foreign Ministers was made known. She admitted in effect that the Ministers were held as hostages, and that the Chinese Government had violated the most sacred international obligations. The answer sent by Secretary Hay was significant.

The correspondence follows: Telegram sent to the United States Embassies in Berlin, London, Paris, Rome and St. Petersburg, and to the United States Minister at Tokyo: "Department of State, Washington, Aug. 1, 1900.—In reply to a suggestion of Li Hung Chang, that the Ministers might be sent under safe escort to Tien-Tsin, provided the Powers would ensure not to march on Peking, the Secretary of State replied on the 20th of July:

"This Government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of legations without first having free communication with Minister Chao. Responsibility for their protection rests upon the Chinese Government. Power to deliver at Tien-Tsin presupposes power to protect, and to open communication. This is insisted on."

This message was delivered by Mr. Goodnow on the 21st to Vice-Li, who then inquired whether, "if free communication were established between Ministers and their Governments, it could be arranged that the Powers should not advance on Peking pending negotiations."

To this inquiry the following reply was sent on the first of August: "Goodnow, Consul General, Shanghai: I do not think it expedient to submit the proposition of Earl Li to the other Powers. Free communication with our representatives in Peking is demanded as a condition of advance, and not as a favor. Since the Chinese Government admits that it possesses the power to give communication, it puts itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it. No negotiations seem advisable until the Chinese Government shall have put the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in full and free communication with the respective governments and removed all danger to their lives and liberty. We would urge Earl Li earnestly to advise the imperial authorities of China to place themselves in friendly communication and co-operation with the Powers. They are assuming a heavy responsibility in acting otherwise."

(Signed.) "You will communicate this 'HAY' to the Minister of Foreign Affairs." "Crisis Has Been Reached." Before the correspondence was given to the public the matter was thoroughly discussed at the Cabinet meeting. It is believed that a crisis has been reached, and that

the Chinese Government will be compelled to act promptly. Mr. Hay's reply is regarded as preliminary to a formal declaration of war. If China accepts Secretary Hay's terms it must be at once, for the troops are marching upon Peking. If she delays, they will be thundering at the gates of the city.

It is not believed, even if the department should be put in communication with Mr. Chao, that the allied troops will be stopped. In fact, it is almost certain that the forward movement will continue. Every message sent out by the legations implied, and Secretary Hay said that China is yet regarded as a friendly nation, but the vigor of the dispatches sent by this Government indicates clearly that the crisis in peaceful relations has been reached.

The reply to Li Hung Chang is regarded as the strongest document yet sent forth by Secretary Hay. It is, in effect, not only a demand, but a threat. It is pointed out that such expressions as "this is insisted on" "is demanded as an absolute right" and "as a favor" are all expressions of a Government putting itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it, and assuming a heavy responsibility in acting otherwise, are almost too blunt and straightforward to be termed diplomatic.

The reply is regarded with favor by the department officials. The Cabinet unanimously approved Secretary Hay's position. "Delicate Diplomatic Task."

If the Chinese Government now accepts Hay's terms, however, the United States will be face to face with one of the most delicate and momentous diplomatic tasks ever undertaken. It must attempt to redeem its promise to use its good offices in favor of China, and, in the present tension of some of the European Powers, the great difficulties may be expected to arise in the prosecution of the attempt. It is the confident expectation of the officials here, however, that if the Chinese Government actually and in good faith meets all the conditions laid down by the President in his reply to the Chinese Emperor's appeal for aid, at least a majority of the Powers are reported to be ready to accept that as a proper basis upon which to present hostilities and open negotiations for a settlement. The decision of the majority in this case without doubt would receive the acquiescence of the minority, also an interminable entanglement might arise.

New Channels Closed. In the War Department news channels have been closed. The Chinese Government in China are no longer made public. It is believed here that this secrecy will be broken only by the report of a big battle, and even then the Chinese Government will be given no light upon military evolutions leading up to the movement of troops. If there is a fight it will be heralded at once, but any light upon military evolutions leading up to the movement of troops will be shed through the department. The secret of war is an and the air is laden with mystery.

Regarding General Chao, Secretary Hay was dumb to-day. He was importuned to give out any information he had regarding the onward movement of the American

LI HUNG CHANG WARNS POWERS NOT TO ADVANCE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Shanghai, Aug. 2.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Your correspondent was entertained at tea last evening by Li Hung Chang. He declared that in spite of the advance by the allied troops on Peking he would "stand by his orders" to act as peacemaker.

"At whose request have you left Canton?" was asked. "At the Emperor's request," the Viceroy responded.

"Do you apprehend any danger to the Ministers from Tung Fuh Siang's troops?"

"There is something in this," the Viceroy replied with emphasis. "It is better that the allied troops do not attempt to enter Peking at present."

"What is the last date of any communication you have received from Peking?"

"On July 20 I received a telegram announcing the safety of the Ministers."

"Have you memorialized the throne that you would be unsuccessful as a peacemaker unless steps were taken to suppress the Boxers, and place the Ministers in communication with their respective Governments?"

"Yes, and I intend standing by the original orders to act as a peacemaker."

"When do you hope to open negotiations for a peaceable settlement?"

"I cannot say, but I hope very shortly to leave for the North—as soon as possible."

Li Hung Chang expressed his private opinion that the lives of the Ministers, and especially the Americans, were safe. He added:

"There is no need for a continuance of the American expedition to North China. To stop it will not only be economic, but save the expedition unnecessary hardships, sufferings and loss of life in the poor, devastated districts."

General, but he would say nothing. He said that in due time every detail of the campaign, now begun, would be made public.

If he received a cablegram that could give to the public, he would do so, but that all reports of the advance of troops are withheld for the present.

POWERS NOT HARMONIOUS. **REPUBLIC SPECIAL.** Washington, Aug. 2.—There are evidences that the Powers are not all working together as harmoniously as could be wished in the Chinese matter. Practically every Power, except the United States, is looking forward to the time of final settlement and is anxious to take the course that will secure it the most advantage at that time.

A high official of the Government, reviewing the attitude of the several Powers this evening, said that Russia and Germany were apprehensive that they might not secure any additional territory or extension of spheres of influence in the final settlement; Great Britain was fearful that she might not be able to retain control of her present sphere of influence; France proposed to stand by her ally, Russia, and Japan was fearing that unless she got in ahead of the other Powers, she might lose her present influence in China.

There are evidences of much jealousy among the Powers as a result of these conflicting interests. There are no negotiations now in progress between all the Powers, beyond some correspondence regarding the progress of the international troops. The question of the future of China and the form of government that will be insisted upon after the international troops have taken Peking, has not yet been taken up. This difficult problem doubtless will be the subject of an international congress, and, pending that decision, it is probable that the military occupation of Peking will continue.

HEART-RENDING LETTER FROM PEKING LEGATION. **SPECIAL BY CABLE.** London, Aug. 2.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Standard says: "A heart-rending letter has been received from the Japanese Legation, dated July 22, stating that the casualties number 60 per cent; that only twenty-five cartridges per man are left, with sufficient food for five days, and that if the legation will succumb within a week."

hordes of savages from massacring all the foreigners.

MINISTERS' CONDITION. **SPECIAL BY CABLE.** London, Aug. 2.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—A special dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Shanghai, Thursday, says:

"An official telegram from the Tsin Li Yamen, dated Monday, states that the Ministers in Peking were all well on that date."

"Friendly intercourse, it is added, is now being carried on between the foreigners and the Chinese Government."

YANG LU'S DEMAND. St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Minister, Yang Lu, on behalf of the other Chinese Ministers at European capitals, has declared that the Chinese Government demands that the members of the legation be permitted free telegraphic communication with the Governments, and be sent to Tien-Tsin under a Chinese escort.

SOUTHERN CHINA RESTLESS. London, Aug. 2.—Telegrams from Hong Kong and Shanghai indicate that restlessness is increasing in Southern China. The German mission at Nanchang has been ordered to leave the city of Wu-Chow, and the German troops are being moved to the Bogue Forts target practice is going on. At Canton the authorities are enlisting recruits at \$9 a month, twice the usual pay.

Proclamations sent to the recruiting stations threaten officers who defraud the troops.

A third brigade was ordered to China from India to-day. It consists of four native regiments, about 6,000 men.

NO REPLY FROM PEKING. France Unable to Hear From Minister Pichon.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The French Consul General at Shanghai telegraphs as follows: "Li Hung Chang has stated to the United States Consul that the Ministers will be put in communication with their respective Governments if the allies arrest their march on Peking."

"Chang is yet unable to secure a reply to the message, in his care, to Mr. Pichon (the French Minister in Peking), as the Tsin Li Yamen will not consent to the forwarding of cipher messages to the Ministers."

"It is asserted that the consular corps of the Imperial City and the foreigner within the city have decided to trust the defense of the concessions to the international naval forces."



JOHN BULL: "YOUR SOUP IS BLOODY, BLOOMIN' HOT, SAMMY."

UNCLE SAM: "YEP, AND I DON'T NOTICE ANY CHUNKS OF ICE FLOATIN' AROUND IN YOUR CONSUMMY, EITHER, JOHNNIE."

RUSSIANS ARE FIGHTING HARD.

Repel Chinese at Tashischao and Slaughter Them.

STORM A FORTRESS. **Admiral Alexieff Is Summoned to New-Chwang.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE. New-Chwang, via Che-Foo, Wednesday, Aug. 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Russia are guarding the barricades. The situation is grave. They have landed re-enforcements to the number of 1,500 men.

The Chinese bombarded Tashischao, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF'S MISSION. Shanghai, Wednesday, Aug. 1.—Admiral Alexieff has gone to New-Chwang, where the position of the Russians is regarded as serious.

CHINESE FORTRESS STORMED. St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—General Grodekoff, under date of Wednesday, August 1, telegraphs as follows: "The Chinese fortress at Hung-Hun was stormed by General Agiusoff, July 30, thus relieving the posts of Novokoskovo and Postoi, threatened by the Hung-Hun garrison. Many guns were taken. The Russian loss was two officers and six men killed and four men wounded."

A communique in the Official Messenger says:

"Information concerning the march of events in China shows the absolute powerlessness of the Peking Government against the rebels."

"The Chinese Emperor's message to the Czar, dated July 3, substantially in the same terms as those to President McKinley, is a direct appeal to the Czar to direct to the restoration of order in China. Russia is willing to aid the Emperor in this respect."

SEYMOUR GOES TO NANKIN. He Is an Unwelcome Visitor, but Insists on Seeing Viceroy.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.—Admiral Seymour, on board the British dispatch boat Alacrity, started for Nankin to-day to consult with Liu Kuy Yi, Viceroy of Nankin. Admiral Seymour wired the Viceroy of his intended visit, and Liu Kuy Yi replied:

"I am unwell and cannot see you."

Admiral Seymour insisted upon making the visit, and the Viceroy responded by wire: "I am instructing a warship to proceed down the river to escort the Alacrity to Nankin, in case of misunderstanding in passing the forts."

MINISTER WU DENIES. Did Not Assure China of America's Friendship.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Minister had just read the dispatch of Doctor Morrison, from Peking to the London Times, when he was seen by a representative of the Associated Press this morning. Mr. Wu, who all along has maintained an optimistic line as to the trend of events in China, seemed most distressed by yesterday's developments than at any time since the Chinese trouble began. He said:

"Of course, I do not know this correspondent, and I cannot tell what his sources of information are. They certainly are not official utterances. He evidently has been under siege in the British Legation for a month and is naturally irritated so that his utterances probably are biased, and he is inclined to believe the worst of the imperial authorities. I see that he makes the direct statement that I have telegraphed my Government that the United States would 'gladly assist the Chinese authorities in the suppression of the Boxers.' I have telegraphed nothing direct to my Government beyond forwarding the President's reply to the request of the Chinese Government for military aid."

"The statement that I have led my Government to expect help from the United States is most unfair to me. It looks as though he had not been dealing candidly. As a matter of fact, I have been doing my utmost to deal honestly with both sides, and as a loyal subject I have tried to point out the best course to be followed by the United States."

"It is asserted that the Ministers have decided to trust the defense of the concessions to the international naval forces."

"The Chinese in Peking are kept informed of the weakness of the foreign forces now gathered at the coast by the Shanghai officials. If the Peking reports are correct, Europeans there are by no means out of danger, for should the defeated Chinese forces, after an encounter with the relief force, fall back on Peking, it is very probable that they would wreak vengeance on the practically defenseless foreigners."

BUILDING ARMORED TRAINS. London, Aug. 2.—A news agency dispatch from Tien-Tsin, July 25, reports that Lieutenant General Linewich has succeeded Alexieff in command of the Russian forces there. The Russians, the dispatch adds, are

Twenty Thousand Allies Engage Equal Number of Chinese at Yung-Taun.

NORTH AND SOUTH CHINA RUSH TROOPS.

They Will Re-enforce Imperial Army Opposing International Column—Result of Conflict Not Known.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Shanghai, Aug. 2.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—A big battle is reported in progress between the Peking relief column and the Chinese army near Yang-Tsun, eighteen miles north of Tien-Tsin.

A Chinese army of 20,000 men is massed at Yang-Tsun. The Chinese were located by Japanese scouts. The relief column consists of a force of 20,000 men, with 170 guns. They expect to enter the city of Peking about August 12.

A second column of Japanese troops is advancing on Peking from the northeast. The Chinese are concentrating at Lang-Fang and Tung-Chow.

OPPOSED BY 50,000 TRAINED CHINESE. St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—Advices received by the Russian general staff from Tien-Tsin estimate that there are 50,000 trained Chinese troops in Peking, in addition to a large force of Boxers, whose strength is not yet broken.

In the opinion of the general staff to march on Peking before the end of the rainy season would be risky, the climate being changeable.

EUROPEAN ARMIES MAY BE FLANKED. **SPECIAL BY CABLE.** London, Friday, Aug. 3.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—A special dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Shanghai, Wednesday, says:

"Trustworthy information reaches me that Chinese troops are steadily advancing northward from the Yang-Tse Valley and also from the north toward the south, and may attack and flank the European armies."

INFLUENCED BY WASHINGTON ORDER. London, Aug. 3.—According to the Daily Express cablegrams from Che-Foo announce that the Imperial Chinese troops, advancing to oppose the relief force, have completely wiped out a Christian town near Peking, killing five foreign priests and 10,000 native Christians.

General Gaselee—so says this correspondent—was strongly opposed to an immediate advance, but he was overruled by the other commanders and influenced by Washington's order to General Chaffee to "proceed without an instant's delay."

TWO FOREIGN ARMIES MOVE. **REPUBLIC SPECIAL.** Washington, Aug. 2.—It would not be surprising to well-informed military experts here should the Chinese army, which proposes to dispute the advance of the allied troops upon Peking, be caught between two fires. Because of the inadvisability of permitting information relative to the movements of troops to reach the Chinese, the authorities hesitate to discuss the plan of campaign that has been adopted, though undoubtedly they have been made acquainted with at least some of the details. It is stated by the officials that the situation in China justifies them in resuming the reserve thrown off when the war with Spain closed.

Secretary Root asserted late this evening that he had not been advised that the allies had started for Peking, nor in diplomatic circles is it believed that the main army has commenced its advance. In the Yangtze sphere British ships and forces would assist the Viceroy, but must limit their undertakings to the defense of Shanghai. The Government had thought it wise to order a third brigade from India, in readiness for possible emergencies.

The Cabinet, Mr. Broderick said, was completely unprepared against a partition of China, which would be fraught with infinite danger, and the Government had no reason to believe they were at variance with any of the European Powers in that respect. Further, the Government would do nothing to set up anything but a Chinese administration in China. The Government had not in contemplation the idea of organizing the Chinese army under foreign officers. What form the indemnity should take must be left for future consideration. Mr. Broderick thought it was a time when the less said the better. Great changes must result from the recent calamitous events, but he hoped the European Powers would discover some foundation upon which to build up a Chinese army under native officers, thus utilizing rule to a population forming one-third of the human race.

PROFFERED FINANCIAL AID. Great Britain Wanted to Help Japan—British Cabinet Views.

London, Aug. 2.—In Parliament to-day, while giving the daily record of steps the Government had taken with a view to rescuing the Peking legations, Mr. Broderick stated that on July 6 the Government proffered financial assistance to Japan with the special object of relieving the legations. The Government, he said, would press forward by every means in their power to the relief of the legations. In the Yangtze sphere British ships and forces would assist the Viceroy, but must limit their undertakings to the defense of Shanghai. The Government had thought it wise to order a third brigade from India, in readiness for possible emergencies.

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LEADING TOPICS —IN—

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri and Illinois—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; fresh southerly winds.

For Arkansas—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; southerly winds.

1. First Great Battle of the Advance. Russians Fighting Hard. China Warned War Is Near.

2. Taylor's Orders to His Forces. Amendment Wins in North Carolina. Substitutes in Camp.

3. Attempted to Kill the Shah of Persia. Race Track Results. Baseball Scores. Sporting News.

4. One Made Two Attempts at Suicide. Once a Millionaire, Now a Marine. Claim a Slice of Philadelphia. City News in Brief.

5. Editorial. Missouri Republicans Lack Funds. Clash With Troops Over Tundra Claim. Jester Will Resume Pulpit in Oklahoma. Weddings and Personal Notes.

6. Bryan Will Not Speak in August. Mrs. Buckley on the Stand.

7. Republic Want Ads. 8. New Corporations. Transfers of Realty. The Railroads. Government Weather Report.

9. Grain and Provisions. 10. Financial News. 11. River Telegrams. 12. William Cuddy's Disastrous Dream. Tale of a Voodoo Amulet. Suburban Cars Blocked by a House. Design for Confederate Monument. Texas After the Trusts. Saengerbund to Meet.